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(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 08:14:54 ON 23 SEP 1997)
           1030 S ELASTIN
L1
             37 S TROPOELASTIN
L2
L3
           3043 S CHROMOPHORE
          87379 S TISSUE#
L4
L5
         192235 S IRRADIATION OR RADIATION OR IRRADIATE OR RADIATE
         367038 S FUSE OR FUSING OR BOND OR BONDING OR FUSED OR BONDED
L6
              0 S L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5 AND L6
L7
             28 S L1 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5 AND L6
L8
             11 S L2 AND L4 AND L5 AND L6
L9
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L10
L11
              0 S L1 (25A) L4 (25A) L5 (10A) L6
              0 S L2 (25A) L4 (25A) L6
L12
              0 S L2 (25A) L4 (25A) L5
L13
              1 S L2 (25A) L4
L14
L15
              0 S L2 (10A) L4
            338 S L1 (25A) L4
L16
L17
            179 S L1 (5A) L4
              2 S L17 (25A) (L5 OR L6)
L18
     FILE 'JPOABS' ENTERED AT 08:34:56 ON 23 SEP 1997
L19
              2 S ELATIN OR TROPOELASTIN
T-20
             87 S ELASTIN OR TROPOELASTIN
     FILE 'EPOABS' ENTERED AT 08:37:18 ON 23 SEP 1997
L21
              3 S TROPOELASTIN
     FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 08:38:50 ON 23 SEP 1997
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1. 5,428,014, Jun. 27, 1995, Transglutaminase cross-linkable polypeptides and methods relating thereto; Virender Labroo, et al., 514/12, 13, 14, 15, 16; 530/324, 326, 327, 328, 329, 345, 350 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

=> d 114;d 114 hit;d 18 28, 27, 23;d 19 11,6

US PAT NO: 5,428,014 : IMAGE AVAILABLE: L14: 1 of 1

## SUMMARY:

BSUM (37)

As noted above, within one embodiment of the invention, copolymers of a first polypeptide monomer comprising a polypeptide that is cross-linkable by a transglutaminase and a second polypeptide monomer comprising a polypeptide capable of being nonenzymatically polymerized into soluble, biocompatible, bioadhesive polymers are disclosed. Polypeptides suitable for use as second polypeptide monomers can be derived from structural proteins having desirable physical characteristics. Preferred physical characteristics include the ability to bind tissue and the ability to form fibers. Suitable proteins in this regard include elastin, tropoelastin, collagen, silk, loricrin (Hohl et al., J. Biol. Chem. 266: 6626-6636, 1991), involucrin (Cell 46: 583-589, 1986 and Etoh et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm. 136: 51-56, 1986) fibronectin (for review see Yamada, Current Opinion in Cell Biology 1: 956-963, 1989; Sekiguchi et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77: 2661-2665, 1980),

thrombospondin (Zardi et al., EMBO J. 6: 2337-3342, 1987; Gutman and Kornblihtt, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84: 7179-7182, 1987). Certain proteins, such as involucrin, collagen and silk have repeat peptide sequences that can be used as second polypeptide monomers within the polymers of the present invention. Preferred polypeptides include elastomeric polypeptides disclosed by Urry and Okamoto (U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,132,746 and 4,187,852; which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety), Urry (U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,474,851; 4,500,700; and 5,064,430; which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety) and Urry and Prasad (U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,783,523 and 4,970,055; which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety). In this regard, polypeptides of the formulas Val-Pro-Gly-Val-Gly (SEQ ID NO:5), Ala-Pro-Gly-Val-Gly (SEQ ID NO:6), Gly Val Gly Val Pro (SEQ ID NO: 14) and Val-Pro-Gly-Gly (SEQ ID NO:7) are preferred. As will be evident to one skilled in the art, the adhesiveness of the copolymers may be increased by the incorporation of adhesive sequences into the second polypeptide monomer. Adhesive sequences can be obtained from any protein containing tissue-binding domains and include integrin binding sequences such as Arg-Gly-Asp. The copolymers of the present invention may also include additional types of polypeptide monomers that confer desirable physical characteristics to the copolymer such as increased tissue adhesion, increased tensile strength and/or increased elasticity. Within one embodiment of the invention, the copolymers include 1-6 additional types of polypeptide monomers. Such additional polypeptide monomers are different than the first and second polypeptide monomers, although they may confer similar characteristics.

- 28. 4,060,081, Nov. 29, 1977, Multilayer membrane useful as synthetic skin; Ioannis V. Yannas, et al., 602/49; 128/DIG.8; 424/444; 602/50, 58; 623/1, 2, 11, 25, 66: IMAGE AVAILABLE:
- 27. 4,280,954, Jul. 28, 1981, Crosslinked collagen-mucopolysaccharide composite materials; Ioannis V. Yannas, et al., 530/356, 395, 606/229: IMAGE AVAILABLE:
- 23. 5,292,3627 Mar. 8, 1994, **Tissue bonding** and sealing composition and method of using the same; Lawrence S. Bass, et al., 106/173.01, 174.1, 181.1, 287.2, 287.21, 287.35; 427/2.24; 514/773, 776; 606/214 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:
- 6. <u>4.,898,926</u>, Feb. 6, 1990, Bioelastomer containing tetra/penta-peptide units; Dan W. Urry, 528/328; 204/403; 528/184, 327 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:

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ANSWER 1 OF 15 INPADOC COPYRIGHT 1997 EPO
L28
                         UW 9736 UP 970913
                                                EW 9736 ED 970913
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ΑN
      ELASTIN, AND ELASTIN-BASED BIOMATERIALS AND PROCESS.
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ΑN
      ELASTIN, AND ELASTIN-BASED BIOMATERIALS AND PROCESS.
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     US 94-341881
                     A 941115
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